The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5529 第五千五百二十九號 光緒乙亥年七月十一日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1875. 禮拜三 英八月十一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 10, ARGYLL, British steamer, 1,271, Scott, Yokohama 31st July, and Kobe 3rd August, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

August 10, GLENROY, British steamer, 1,370, Hogg, Shanghai 6th August, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

August 10, NINGPO, British str., 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai 6th August, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 10, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, W. H. Harvey, Amoy 8th August, and Swatow 9th, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

August 10, FITZPATRICK, British str., 597, W. Humphries, Singapore 2nd August, General.—GEE CHEUNG HONG.

August 10, BRIDGETOWN, British bark, 358, E. W. C. Crisp, Newchwang 1st July, Beans.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 10TH.

Virginia, for Chefoo.
Cito, for Foochow.

Departures.

August 10, KILLARNEY, str., for Bombay, &c.
August 10, NINGPO, str., for Canton.
August 10, NORNA, str., for Swatow.
August 10, MENZALEH, str., for Yokohama.
August 10, DEVONHURST, str., for Singapore.
August 10, CONQUEST, for San Francisco.
August 10, VIRGINIA, for Chefoo.
August 10, CITO, for Foochow.
August 10, FLINTSHIRE, str., for Yokohama.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—Mr. W. Martin, 2 Europeans deck, and 55 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy, &c.:—5 second class, and 159 Chinese.

Per *Fitzpatrick*, str., from Singapore:—300 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Fitzpatrick* reports left Singapore on 2nd August, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Argyll* reports left Yokohama on 31st July, and Kobe on August 3rd, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Glenroy* reports left Shanghai on 6th August, and had fine weather throughout. Spoke the British bark *Westburg* on the 9th.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on 8th August, and Swatow on the 9th. Had fine weather throughout. The British bark *Bridgetown* was off the Nine Pins on the afternoon of the 10th.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 6th August. Had light variable winds and fine clear weather. Passed, on the 6th off Steep Island, the steamship *Atalanta*. Off Turnabout on the 8th, the steamship *Chinkiang*. Off the Lamocks on the 9th, the British bark *Ellen Shore* at anchor, apparently bound South. Off Cupchi Point, the same day, passed the British bark *Westburg*, bound South.

The British bark *Bridgetown* reports left Newchwang on 1st July. Experienced light Southerly winds down the Gulf of Liau-ti-shan; thence to Shantung strong Easterly winds and thick, with rain; thence to 32 N. light Easterly winds and fine weather. On the 16th and 17th fresh Southerly gale with heavy sea, followed by light Southerly winds until the afternoon of the 23rd, when a moderate gale from the S.S.W., with heavy hot gusts of wind and high short sea, was experienced for 12 hours; after which experienced fresh breeze from the S. and W. until the 2nd instant, (Ocksue Island being in sight,) followed by light variable winds from the W., round by N. to S.E. to port. On the 21st, in lat. 26.21 N., long. 121.27 E., exchanged signals with German bark *Fidelio*, from Newchwang to Hongkong, 21 days out. On the 23rd, in lat. 25.24 N., long. 120.22 E., Turnabout Island E ½ N. 22 miles, spoke barque *Georgina*, of Melbourne, bound North. On 6th August moderate Easterly breeze and fine weather. Spoke the schooner *Loiterer*, who reports being anchored over wreck of the str. *Japan*, and that the str. *Washi* went into Swatow on the 4th inst., and was expected out again on the 7th inst.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Uli	Manila	June 25
C. H. Southard	Manila	June 30
G'morganshire (s)	Manila	June 30
Agnes Muir	Manila	June 30

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Solsterk	Shields	May 3
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18
Solent	London	May 21
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
Caprera	Philadelphia	June 2
John C. Munro	London	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Chusan	London	June 14
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Beemah	Liverpool	June 17
Mirella	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Stentor (s)	Liverpool	June 24
Quang-se (s)	London	June 24
Birker	London	June 26
Charger	Cardiff	June 29
Coldstream	London	June 30

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

ON and after MONDAY, 16th instant, the Company's Steamer "*ICHANG*" will run between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 8 A.M.; and returning from CANTON on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A.M.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents*. *Queen's Road.*
1225 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwaufoo, under the Style of TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, JR., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY, AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS, No. 32, PRAYA WEST, MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE, *Manager.*
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be absent from Hongkong Professionally until about the 1st of September next.
M. STOUT, D.D.S.
tf 1153 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong 23rd September, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
tf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PUBANEY.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20°/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓°/.) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10°/.) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th August, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
100 Boxes CANDLES.
33 Casks CEMENT.
4 Cases, each 10 Mille, Manila CIGARS.
FELT HATS.
MATCHES.
Clothes HOOKS.
Brass PADLOCKS.
SLATES.
Gold SEALING WAX.
Letter and Note PAPERS.
CHOCOLATE.
French MUSTARD.
SALAD OIL.
Worcestershire SAUCE.

Also,

17 IRON PLATES, 7 ft. by 2 ft. by ¼ in.
23 " " 6 " " 2 " " ⅛ "
Bundles & Round IRON.
More or less rusty.

And

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble-top Toilet TABLE and WASHSTAND, BEDSTEAD, SOFA, Iron STOVE, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1239 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their New Sale Room on their *Praya Premises*, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th August, 1875, at Noon,—

An Invoice of JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s CHOICE PERFUMERY, comprising: Inexhaustible SALTS, VINAIGRETTES, SACHETS, Fumigator PASTILES, Assorted POMADES, COSMETIQUES, PHILOCOME OIL, Hair DYE, Cold CREAM, MILK of ROSES, VIOLET POWDER, LIP SALVE, Cherry Tooth PASTE and POWDER.
Toilet SOAPS, in great variety.
Assorted ESSENCES, in Plain and Fancy Bottles.
LAVENDER WATER, EAU DE COLOGNE, Toilet VINEGAR,
&c., &c., &c.
Gilt Frame Mantel-Piece MIRRORS.
Overland TRUNKS.
Linen DRILL.
White and Yellow SOAP.
Copal, Coach, and other VARNISHES.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints.
American CLOCKS.
12 Lefoucheux REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.
5 Cases Enfield RIFLES.

And

1 BULL-DOG, White and Spotted, about 2 years old.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1242 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of August instant,—

The Small Screw Steamer known as the "*WATER-LILY,*" as she now lies in this harbour.

This Vessel is almost new, and has just been fitted with very powerful Machinery, Speed on trial trip 8 to 10 knots, and is admirably suited for Towing purposes.

For Further Particulars, apply at AMOY DOCK, or to the Auctioneers,
C. GERARD & Co.
1m 1109 Amoy, 12th July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on Board,

IN A FEW DAYS,

(The Postponement is owing to the interruption of the Cable between Hongkong and Yokohama,)

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship "*LY-EE-MOON,*"

of 611·20 Tons Register, built in 1859, by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company as a Paddle Steamer, and thoroughly renewed and converted into a Screw Steamer in 1873, by Messrs. W. WALTER & Co., of London, and fitted by the Ouseburn Engine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Direct Acting Engines, Compound, Surface Condensing Principle, of 160 Horse-Power, Nominal, working up to 800 H.-P. effectual. Consumption of Coal (Takasima) about 15 Tons, speed 13 to 13½ Knots, Capacity of Bunkers about 160 Tons, Diameter of Cylinders 32in. and 62in. Length 272ft. 0in. Breadth 27ft. 6in. Depth of Hold 40ft. 0in., to Keel 18ft. 0in. Carrying Capacity 1,250 Tons weight and measurement. Passengers 1st Class, 36; 2nd Class, 12; 3rd Class, 10; Deck Passengers, 490. Draft with Passengers and Cargo about 12ft. 6in., or deeply laden, 14ft. 6in. Class, Lloyds 90 ys. Liverpool 20.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well found in Stores of all descriptions.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Auctioneer.*
1047 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1875.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of Lots on British Settlement of Shameen, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the amounts due on their several lots as Annual Ground Rent into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1875.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.
By Order,
CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
H. M. Acting Vice-Consul.
H. M. Consulate,
Canton, 4th August, 1875. [29d 1214

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a Portuguese, whose term of engagement is about to expire. Has had 12 years' office experience as BOOKKEEPER and General CLERK. Good References.

Address "N. S. L.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1191 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR NEW GOODS, ex S. S. *GLENGYLE*:

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Ladies' BLACK VELVET SHOES.
PIQUE COSTUMES, CORSETS.
Ladies' STRIPED COTTON and THREAD HOSE.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX & CIE.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.
L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street,
lately the Premises of
Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
1183 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, 17, WYNDHAM STREET, *Next to the "Daily Press" Office.*

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER, *East Point.*
587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the Covers "Tender for Ship," will be received by the Undersigned until Noon on THURSDAY, the 26th August next, for the Purchase of Her Majesty's Ship *Princess Charlotte*.

An Inventory of the Stores to be sold with the Ship, and of the Articles now on board which will not be sold with her, may be seen on application at this Office.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1875. [1110

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.
ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10.

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

HARTLEY & Co.,

SHIP-BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENTS, *COOKTOWN, QUEENSLAND.*
Reference to KWONG YAN ON HONG,
76, WINGLOCK STREET,
HONGKONG.
2nd August, 1875. [1m 1187

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper..........$1.50
Neatly Bound..........................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 °/. discount:—

		All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Hongkong to London,	Tea,	1½ °/.	1¼ °/.
Do.	Do. Silk,	1½ °/.	1¼ °/.

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1m 1184 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/. discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1m 1185 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/. discount.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. *Agents.*
1m 1186 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1875.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
22d 1166 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 18th day of August next, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
22d 1167 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at this Company's Office, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 21st Aug., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, the Report of the Directors, and to declare a Dividend.
By Order of the Board,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
1193 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st Aug., both days inclusive.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
19d 1190 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Instalment of $100 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st ult., is payable on the 31st July instant, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12 °/. per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st July.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 1097 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty five per cent.* (25 °/.) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 °/. per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST,*

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 47 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

FLOWER AND SON'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1054 Hongkong, 6th July, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/. allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Inferior Court of this City has, on application of F. H. EIMBCKE, Administrator, appointed by the Court, of the beneficial Estate of the late THEODOR ADOLF EIMBCKE, Implorant, decided to issue the following Proclamation:—

All Creditors who, in commissione, have not filed their Claims to the beneficial Estate of the late THEODOR ADOLF EIMBCKE, who was established in Hongkong, and died in Macao on the 8th day of August, 1874, are required to send in, and afterwards justify, the particulars of their Claims (Foreigners through a duly authorized party residing at Hamburg) to the Inferior Court, *on or before the 10th day of November*, 1875, as the only and peremptory term, in default of which they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Estate, and be condemned to perpetual silence.
In attestation,
R. RENDTORFF, DR.,
Actuary.
1238 Hamburg, June 22nd, 1875.

FOR MANILA

THE departure of the Steamship "ESMERALDA" for the above Port, is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
1237 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "RAJANATTIANUHAR," Captain Hopkins, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING.
Bonham Strand.
4d 1236 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
1240 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit the East Coast, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of September, and returning early in November.
21d 1241 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL..................................£2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..................£1,390,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings, and their Contents, to the extent of £10,000. Rates are the same as those charged by the Local Companies, less a discount of 20 °/.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
1m 1235 Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *MEIKONG.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods, unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1230 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *HINDOSTAN* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of, the Undersigned at Wanchi, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 9th instant.

Goods remaining in store after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
7d 1226 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

GERMAN STEAMER *BELLONA*, D. DOOSE, MASTER, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods remaining in store after the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
1217 Hongkong, 7th August, 1875.

BRITISH SHIP *MELBREK*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1210 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Irawaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT ... ... 1 case Books.
Ex "Anadyr," 6th May.
LR... ... ... 5 bars Iron.
Ex "Ava," 12th June, 1875.
H&P, Nos. 311/22, ... 12 cases Sundries.
AL, 1/12, ... 9 do.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 11TH, 1875.

THE Act recently passed, barring the emigration of Chinese and Japanese women for immoral purposes deservedly received the approbation of all right-thinking people. The system had become a great and glaring scandal upon a Christian Government, and could not, it was felt, be longer tolerated. Now that the measure has become law, the United States Government naturally feel that it should be stringently carried out; that, having provided the machinery, it should, without needless delay, be properly set in motion. Mr. BAILEY, the United States Consul at this port, always an ardent advocate for the suppression of an evil so gross and revolting, is determined to do his utmost to secure the carrying out of the provisions of the Act to the letter. He expressed this intention frankly, and plainly enough to the deputation of Chinese residents who waited upon him on Tuesday morning. It is gratifying to find that the most respectable classes of the Chinese are so favourably disposed towards the new Act, and so ready to co-operate in taking measures for securing its efficient working. We certainly never entertained much doubt on this score, but were scarcely prepared for the warmth with which they entered into the subject at their interview with Mr. BAILEY. The Colonial Government have also promised to assist the American Consul to carry out the law in every possible way. But without the co-operation of the Chinese themselves the task would undoubtedly prove an exceedingly difficult one, and the Act could only be strictly enforced by prohibiting female emigration altogether.

And this, as Mr. BAILEY readily admitted, would be impolitic and unwise, if not unjust. While it is most undesirable that Chinese prostitutes should be imported into the States by hundreds, as was formerly the case, and most frequently by compulsion as bondwomen, it is also extremely important that voluntary emigration for similar purposes should also be put a stop to. But it is eminently desirable, on the other hand, that no discouragement should be given to the lawful emigration of honest and respectable Chinese females, and especially the wives of those Chinese now resident in America. It was certainly not the wish or the intention of the Legislature of the United States to interfere with such emigration, which they are well aware cannot fail to be productive of great benefit both to the Chinese population and to the interests of the States. It is likewise also very impolitic to allow a large population of males, especially Asiatics, to collect without women, for they invariably become grossly demoralised. Great complaints have been made from various countries where Chinese coolies have been imported without their wives of their vicious habits, but little has in any instance been done to remedy the state of things complained of. It is obviously the soundest and best policy to give the utmost encouragement possible to Chinese emigrants to take their female relatives with them. Probably it was partly because he was profoundly impressed with the advisability and necessity of allowing the emigration of Chinese women of good repute that Mr. BAILEY solicited an interview with the leading and most intelligent representatives of the native community here.

The Consul is undoubtedly, as he freely confessed to the deputation on Tuesday, unable without native assistance to see that the law is fully and effectively carried out, unless, indeed, as mentioned before, he goes the length of forbidding all female emigration from this port to America. With the active aid of the Chinese Committee, however, it may be hoped that his desire of carrying out the law without detriment to the interests of Chinese emigrants, or the social well-being of the communities in the States among whom they settle, will be fully attained. The proposal to send in the names of intending emigrants to the Chinese Committee for certification of character is a good one, as they will have comparatively little difficulty in ascertaining the status of the women, whereas Europeans or Americans, however vigilant, would meet with insurmountable obstacles in attempting to gain such particulars. The establishment of a rendezvous where intending female passengers can assemble, and be examined by the Chinese Committee is also a good idea, and if adopted will greatly facilitate the work of investigation. But the trickery of the natives would no doubt have found means of eluding all the inquiries and precautions taken, but for the proposition that some members of the Committee should accompany the authorities on board the steamer on the day of departure to identify the passengers. This provision will effectually prevent the possibility of others being substituted for the women who had been passed as eligible. We must congratulate Mr. BAILEY on the result arrived at, and trust all the suggestions and promises of assistance given him by the Chinese Committee will be conscientiously carried out. If they are—and there is no reason whatever to doubt that they will be—the new Act cannot fail to have the effect it was intended it should have, and this most iniquitous traffic be effectually and promptly scotched, if not completely extinguished.

The China Navigation Company's steamer *Ichang* was towed from Kowloon Docks to Aberdeen yesterday morning by the steam-tug *Fame*.

The *Colombo Observer* is responsible for the following paragraph:—"Colonel Valentine Baker, whose name appears in association with a disgraceful charge in a Reuter's telegram, is a younger brother of Sir Samuel Baker. Some will still remember him as a subaltern in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. He was convicted before the late Mr. Dalziel, Police Magistrate of Colombo, of being found at night and for an unlawful purpose on the premises of the late Mr. Ritchie. The Magistrate considered the case one which called for imprisonment, and the courageous old soldier, for Mr. Dalziel served as a private at Waterloo, refused Sir Colin Campbell's urgent request, almost command, to recommend a remission of the sentence. Then, if we recollect aright, the Government remitted the sentence, on the principle, probably, involved in the song,

"'Tis a way they have in the army."

But it is a bad way, which, however, the present more serious case may end."

SUPREME COURT.

10th August.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

LEONG AH YON v. SKINNER, AND OTHERS, $160.—His Lordship now delivered the following judgment in this case:—

The plaintiff was the charterer of, and the defendants were the agents for, the steamship *Glamis Castle*. The defendants represent the [illegible] refusing to carry 32 Chinese deck passengers from Saigon to Hongkong. Each of them had paid $5 for the passage, but they were compelled by the Captain to leave the ship just before she started from Saigon, and received back their fares. By the charter party the charterer is to have the benefit of all freight and deck passengers from Saigon to Hongkong. And "No cargo or passengers were to be taken on board without the consent of the *Charterer or his Agent*." Messrs. Behre and Co. were the duly appointed agents of the charterer at Saigon, to contract with passengers, to receive their passage money, and to issue tickets. These tickets were blue. The charterer sent also a compradore in the ship, who he tells us was also authorized by him to issue tickets to passengers and receive their fares. As the charterer said, "by this plan he saved the commission" payable to his regular agents. If this was done without notice to them, I need not comment on the fastness of the proceeding. But that is a question between Ah-yon and Messrs. Behre—and if the Compradore was put on board with instructions to book passengers, and furnished with tickets to serve out to them as proof of a contract of conveyance to Hongkong, he was just as much Ah-yon's agent for that purpose as Messrs. Behre. Ah-yon was entitled to have the benefit of their passage, and they had a right to be conveyed by the *Glamis Castle*, unless there was some good reason for the breach of the contract entered into with them. I admitted in evidence affidavits made by the Captain, Captain Raison, before the Acting Consul at Foochow, and by Mr. Röver of Behre & Co. before the British Consul at Saigon, under the provisions of the Code, section 54, sub-section 2, and section 56, sub-section 7. Having allowed the Captain to leave without having raised this claim (whatever the reason may be) in Court, the plaintiff cannot complain that he has had no opportunity for cross-examination: Now Capt. Raison states in his affidavit that the "ship was fully loaded fore and aft," and that he considered it unsafe to carry as "large a number of deck passengers as were on board. They were 53 in all. Unfair to them, he says, as there was no sufficient shelter or other accommodation in case of bad weather, when they would *incur great risk*." Nor does he consider the passengers only would incur great risk, for in the next paragraph he says, "the number which had come on board was more than was consistent with the good management of the vessel." He goes on to say that Messrs. Behre on this being represented to them, ordered him to send on shore the number over and above "what I considered I could properly and safely carry." I may here remark that it is a singular coincidence that in Capt. Raison's opinion the passenger-carrying capabilities of the *Glamis Castle* exactly coincided with the number of tickets issued by Messrs. Behre. He turned out all the white ticket-holders, the 32 who had booked by the Compradore. I certainly should have been glad to ask Capt. Raison some questions, as I attach but little value to statements made on affidavit, or rather to statements made without any opportunity to cross-examine as to them. The *Glamis Castle* is a large ship capable of carrying 43,000 piculs. According to Ah-yon, she had 53,000 piculs on board. Whether this was so or not I do not know, but if Captain Raison means she was dangerously loaded before he left Saigon, then he ought not to have carried the 22 passengers. If she was not dangerously loaded, 32 Chinese deck passengers more could not have made the slightest appreciable difference to her safety. It is very possible that the Captain acted under Messrs. Behre's orders, but he elicited those orders by his representation, and so must be held liable. Not unnaturally, Messrs. Behre were annoyed at finding that the plaintiff was surreptitiously engaging passengers through his compradore to avoid their commission. The whole tenour of the affidavit of Mr. Bruno Rover shews that this was the cause of the anxiety displayed for the safety of the Chinese passengers. The Captain lent his aid to Messrs. Behre to punish the plaintiff for what they consided a breach of faith by refusing to carry these 33 Chinese for the amount of whose fares he is liable, having failed to perform his duty to carry them. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

One of the Communists who escaped from New Caledonia is named "Sauvé" (saved). This gentleman has belied his title and has also been drowned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th August.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A man named Kwok Ahung was charged by Chinese constable No. 281 with the unlawful possession of three copper bolts.

The prisoner said he went up the hill to search for insects and found the bolts there.

Fined 20 shillings; in default, 14 days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Chun Alam and two others were charged with being concerned with others not in custody with stealing from a boat girl a pair of silver bangles, a pair of earrings, and a silver hair pin.

Ahan Atai, a boat girl, said on her return from a theatre, she took off her silver ornaments and placed them in her boat. Her father was having a quarrel with the prisoners and whilst doing so she missed the silver ornaments.

The prisoners were discharged.

SHOPLIFTING.

A man named Wong Aluk was charged by Mr. J. Ullman with rushing into his shop and stealing a hat.

The prosecutor said the prisoner was at his door at 12 o'clock, and as he had been loitering about in a suspicious manner for a long time he drove him away. At 4 o'clock he returned and as he was marking some clothes the prisoner rushed in, picked up a hat and ran out. He gave chase and caught him with the hat in his hand.

The prisoner, who denied the charge, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

STEALING A JACKET.

Lai Asam and Chun A-ng, two notorious thieves, were charged with stealing a jacket from Wan Hung Choy, an old man.

It appears the second prisoner snatched the jacket and handed it to the first prisoner, who was caught by Chinese constable 263. To clear himself he told the name of the second prisoner, and as the police knew him he was apprehended. The prisoners were identified as having been in gaol before.

The first prisoner was sentenced to one month's and the second prisoner to four months' hard labour.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

A very old offender, named Chan Akwai, was charged with stealing a box containing $30, a gold ring, two pairs of earrings and some clothing.

Lee Achoy, a married woman, said she lived in Second-street, West Point. On the evening of the 17th July last, she lost a box and did not know where it went to. Her husband found the empty box on the hill side. "Yesterday, the prisoner came into the house, and she asked him what he wanted, and he said he lived up stairs and had dropped a key which had come through the floor. She proved to him that this was impossible as there was no hole. She enquired from the people upstairs and found he did not live there, but had been there once or twice on pretence of seeing a friend. She then suspected him of stealing her box and accused him of it, but he denied the accusation. Her suspicions were strengthened by his saying the clothes were in pawn shops at the Kowloon City. She then gave him into custody.

Inspector Grimes said the man was one of the worst characters in the Colony. He asked for a remand.

The case was remanded until Saturday next. As the prisoner was leaving the dock he said to the woman who charged him, "You cannot walk over my hand." The interpreter of the Court informed the Bench that this phrase meant that in the course of time when he got clear the woman would suffer for it.

THE WONG NEI CHONG RAID.

The remanded case in which Cheung Kwai Tsui was charged by Inspector Halloran with being a suspicious character and on suspicion of being one of the gang who made a burglarious attack on Wong Nei Cheong, came on again. He was identified as having been in gaol before, and was this time sentenced to three months' hard labour, and to find security in two sureties of $25 each, or one $50, for six months, to be of good behaviour during that time.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

William Hart, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Egeria*, was charged by P.C. 516 with being drunk and incapable. He was fined 50 cents.

CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

Ronald McDonald, (P.C. No. 55), was charged by a woman named [illegible] as follows:— [illegible] brothel No. 4 opposite the Singping treatre. At about 1 p.m. this morning she was lying on a board outside the door. Then she saw the constable standing up close to her. She got up and went inside the brothel. The constable went away. Then she went outside and sat down on the board. Two other women were sitting near her. At about 2 a.m. the constable came by the place and he had a staff in his hand and with it he made some gestures towards her of an indecent meaning. Afterwards he came up again and threatened them with his taff.

The constable said the board the women were sleeping on was projecting over the foot-path so as to obstruct the road, and he told them to go inside.

The constable was discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

10th August.

BEFORE J. P. MCEUEN, ESQ., R.N., ACTING HARBOUR MASTER.

BREACH OF HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.

George Gell, Wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, charged James Forbes, a seaman unemployed, with a breach of Hospital Regulations on the 10th August under Ordinance 10 of 1867 Section 64.

The prosecutor said the prisoner had been an inmate of the Hospital since the 7th July last. Last evening about dusk he missed the prisoner and found that he had broken out of Hospital through the verandah, where there is no thoroughfare. He found him coming back the same way about ten minutes to 9 o'clock. He went round to catch him but he had succeeded in getting over the verandah and into a closet, where he found his clothes, which were identified as belonging to him. The prisoner then confessed that he had been out. He reported the case to Dr. Wharry, who gave instructions that the prisoner be charged.

The prisoner said he was short of tobacco, and he thought he would run out for a few minutes and get some.

George Gell, recalled, said tobacco could be obtained without going outside and that the prisoner had on several occasions asked the Doctor's permission to go out, but he was refused. The prisoner is not yet discharged from the Hospital.

The prisoner was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

MACAO.

(From our Correspondent.)

9th August.

The church of St. Augustine, which has undergone a thorough and complete repair, was opened yesterday by a solemn consecration of the whole church at 7.30 a.m., which service was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Gouvea, the actual head of the bishopric. High mass and a sermon followed at 10 a.m. The church, as renovated, presents a neat and elegant appearance, and the fine paintings ordered from Italy, representing St. Augustine, St. Monica, St. Ritta de Cassia, and St. Nicholas de Tolentino, which have been well executed by Italian artists, add considerably to the attractiveness of the interior. In the evening the large and venerated image of Our Lord bearing the Cross was carried back to St. Augustine's Church from the Misericordias, where it has remained since December, 1872, in procession, accompanied by a large concourse of people.

SHANGHAI.

August 3rd.

At the Supreme Court on the 2nd inst., the decision of the Registrar and Merchants, in the reference case *Fusing v. Ocean*, was read by R. A. Mowat, Esq., Registrar. The total of the claims on behalf of the *Fusing*, her cargo, officers', crew's, and passengers' effects, was Tls. 197,742.93; the sum allowed being Tls. 141,335.56. On behalf of the *Ocean*, the sum allowed was Tls. 29,079.01. These two sums being added together, and equally divided between the two vessels, leaves the *Ocean* a debtor to the *Fusing* on the accounts named, of Tls. 85,207; but it appears there are three items to be added to the *Ocean's* claims, not yet ascertained, which will probably reduce her liability. The sum to be paid will bear interest at 6 per cent., from the 1st June, until payment.

Another batch of about 100 Chinese soldiers marched through the Settlement on the 2nd inst., but this time, so far as we can learn, were quite well-behaved. They seem to have arrived in a steamer which took up a berth in a lower section of the river, and landed at the E-wo jetty in lighters. They were perfectly amenable to the one or two police on the spot, who restrained them to the open space of ground in front of the Public Garden, while they persuaded two boatloads of sick, who appeared in a deplorable condition, to move further up the river before landing. The 100 men in marching condition who had landed, then marched quietly along the Bund and through the Settlement to their destination. Although the men appear this time to have caused no further annoyance than by beginning to hunt for wheelbarrows, &c., to carry the sick, in doing which they were stopped by the Police, the incident affords another reason why a permanent rule should be established against the passage of Chinese soldiers through the Settlement. It is evident that we shall otherwise be always subject to unexpected incursions; whereas, armed by a recognised rule, the Police could warn them from landing and direct them to go beyond the Foreign Settlements. The next batch may be unruly as the first, and there are plenty more to come. A large steamer, said to be filled with troops, came up the river yesterday evening, and anchored below Dent's godowns, but the men were not landed at a late hour last night.

The body of the man belonging to the American barque *Benjamin Aylmer*, who was drowned while stepping into a sampan from the French Bund, was discovered on Sunday, the 1st inst., by the River Police, floating among the junks in No. 1 section. It was immediately taken to Pootung Cemetery, and buried the same day.

August 4th.

Our readers will remember the loss, in September last, of the British barque *Argonaut*, off Formosa, and the rescue of those on board by the French barque *Chateaubriand*. We are glad to learn that the Board of Trade have presented a gold watch to Captain Hervé, in recognition of his conduct, and that the French Minister of Marine has recommended him for the cross of the Legion of Honor. The French Government have also given a gold medal of the first-class to M. Mallet, the boatswain of the *Chateaubriand*, who commanded the boat sent to the help of the ship-wrecked men.

In contrast to what we so commonly hear of the misconduct of Chinese troops towards the people, it is refreshing to read the account in the *Gazette* of the 11th January, about the Miaotze district of Tootien. The Governor of Kwangsi memorialises that this district has been heretofore governed by hereditary Miaotze officials; but the family have been constantly quarrelling about the succession, and their feuds have wrought more harm than the ravages of the Taipings. When some Chinese soldiers were recently sent into the district to tranquilize it, the Miaotze were so pleased with their discipline and general civility that they requested to be placed under the ordinary Chinese rule. So the Governor requests that the district may be converted into an ordinary magisterial district.

The passage of Chinese troops through the Settlement was discussed at a Council meeting on the 26th July, and it was resolved to address the Treaty Consuls on the subject. The Council would prefer that Chinese soldiers should not be moved through the Settlement; or, where that is unavoidable, that information may be given to the Police in order that measures may be taken to keep the peace.

August 5th.

The steamer *Flamingo*, with Chinese soldiers from Formosa on board, passed up the river on the 4th inst., about 5.30, to Kiangnan Arsenal, where the men were landed. It is satisfactory to know that the representations made to the native authorities have thus been so far successful in preventing the marching of troops through the Settlement.

August 6th.

The Chinese gunboat *Foo-pao*, No. 4 of the Foochow fleet, is at present alongside the Hongkew Wharf taking on board 11 heavy guns, ammunition, &c., destined, we believe, for the defence of Ningpo.

We understand that good hopes are entertained of saving the *Fusiyama*. The water has been reduced 34 inches, and as much of the submerged cargo as could be got at has been fished up. Another powerful pump was sent up two days ago, with which it is expected to free the wreck of water sufficiently to enable the leak to be got at.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 4th August:—Dealers seem at last to have arrived [illegible] further fall in Grey Shirtings, and consequently a fair business has been done during the past week at about the equivalent of Shanghai rates. The demand runs almost entirely on 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; T-Cloths and Fancy Goods continuing very quiet. Our market closes firm with a strong upward tendency. Messrs. J. M. Canny and Co. wish us to state that they are not the firm who made the forced sales of Collie's "Green Lion," 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, referred to in our Circular of the 28th ultimo.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHINESE MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

The following is an abstract of Memorials addressed to the Throne, respecting the encouragement of Foreign Learning and the establishment of Ministers and Consuls abroad:—

(1) Li Hung-chang memorialised on the 4th/11/13th year of Tung-chi, saying that in the matter of foreign affairs the old regime as to the employment of officials should be changed; and that unless a class of thoroughly capable men is produced, however effective the policy marked out, there will for several tens of years be a lack of competent men to carry it into execution. The policy will hold in name and not in reality, and a collapse will be the result.

(2) Ying, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, and Yuh, Governor of Auhwei, on the 4th of 11th moon of 13th year, request that Imperial instruction be given to the high officials of the Capital and provinces to recommend for employment, without regard to position of responsibility having been held or not, or to rank, all individuals whose exceptional abilities have come within their observation. Whether it may be intimacy with Foreign matters, or experience of machinery, the usual order of promotion should alike be departed from, and the individuals be selected for important posts.

(3) The Governor of Fukien, in a memorial of 12th of 11th moon of 13th year, states that examinations have been established for the selection of talent, but that to meet the changes of the times a departure from the hackneyed course is necessary to procure the required capacity. A varied form of mould by which to model talent is required; the path to promotion must be altered and widened out, that every one may have the road thrown open before him and a stimulus be given to the direction of their talents. By this means the ordinary student will not confine himself to the construction of phrases and the formation of characters, and military students will advance beyond the use of the bow and arrow. The memorialist therefore prays that instructions be issued to each province to establish a Chu-tsai-kwan, i.e. "institution for the storage of talent." When extraordinary ability, strategical talent, knowledge of specialities, or, say, of astronomy or geography, are displayed, let the individuals be introduced by the local mandarin to the institution for after-examination and promotion according to their merits. Knowledge even of one special branch (of learning or art), a skill in the manufacture of machinery, or acquaintance with Foreign languages and literature, should mark out the individual to be sent to an arsenal or the Customs, to gain practice in the manufacture of military weapons and in the routine of Customs' work. Thus would ability be stored up and no lack of men be experienced.

(4) Li Hung-chang's memorial of 4th and 11th moon of 13th year. All nations when trading together send representatives to each other to consolidate their relations. But in the cases of the nearest countries, China has continued to ignore this custom, and the policy would not appear to be calculated to strengthen and foster her relations with foreign countries. In the 10th year of Tung-chi, when Japan first negociated a treaty, your memorialist and the late Tseng-kwoh-fan both memorialised the Throne to the effect that after the ratification of the treaty, China should send officials to reside in Japan to control her subjects, and to strengthen the relations between the two countries. This measure cannot longer be deferred, and it is the duty of the memorialist to beg that the Princes of the Tsung-li yamun be instructed to select a Peking high official of the 3rd or 4th class, who is thoroughly conversant with Foreign and Border affairs, and to ask the Imperial assent to his being appointed Minister to Japan, after first conferring on him higher and more honorable rank. Chinese subjects resident at Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, and other places, are said to aggregate nearly 10,000 men, and having now entered into a treaty, the question should not be any longer put off. The Yamun should also consider the subject of appointing Consuls to each port, to administer to the settlement of litigation and the collection of taxes. But the question of establishing representatives abroad does not rest here. High officials should also be selected to reside in turn as Ministers at all the large countries of the West. Their emoluments should be liberal, and one year be the limit of office, that they may be kept *en rapport* (with the ideas of the Government). Any diplomatic questions difficult of settlement at Peking, or great inconveniences arising from the provisions of treaties, could be discussed and argued, as circumstances arose, direct with the Governments of the countries concerned, and the measure could not fail to be of assistance to our Foreign relations.

(5) Li, Southern Minister of Foreign Affairs, memorializes on the 12th of 11th moon of 13th year as follows:—By reference to the map, western countries are all separated from China by several ten thousands of *lis*, but Foreigners are assembled like stars, or to the squares of a chess board, at the different open ports. They are acquainted with every detail relating to China, while China knows but little of Foreign countries. From the time that Ping-ch'un Chi-kang and Sun Chia-ken went on their missions, no others have followed in their wake. (Here the same remarks follow as those made by Li Hung-chang, in respect to discussing differences direct with Foreign Governments; and the advantage of being able to select newly invented (military?) weapons, and the securing the services of talented foreigners is alluded to.)

(6) Wang, Governor of Fukien, memorializing on the 12th of 11th moon of 13th year, represents that the establishment by Foreign nations of Ministers at the Capital and Consuls at other towns, is naturally to clench their relations with China, and also to make themselves acquainted with her condition and other circumstances. But they come and we do not go. In regard to knowing their affairs, we are like a man trying to see through a wall; or like an individual covering his ears and expecting to hear distant sounds. The memorialist, therefore, prays that a command be given to send to each country a Minister and a Vice-Minister, to be selected from the capable and able of the land; that their emoluments be large and their rank be exalted. They should reside abroad two years, and their original offices in China should be kept open to await their return. The progress of amicable relations, and every particular regarding the country in which they reside would be regularly communicated, and then the "eyes and ears" of China would be sharpened, and no such wide gulf as before would exist between us. If the Imperial assent is given to this proposition, it will be necessary to instruct the Tsung-li Yamun to provide the necessary funds.

Further, in reference to measures to protect Chinese merchants abroad, the memorialist is informed that the following Chinese population exists in the under-mentioned countries:—

Siam about	2 a 300,000
Manila	20 a 30,000
Singapore several	100,000
Penang	80 a 90,000
Australia and California	2 a 300,000
Nagasaki	19,000

These figures include laborers and merchants. Besides sending Ministers, it would be desirable to appoint able officials to act as Consuls at all the ports. They would aid and promote the business of their merchants, and would remove all their difficulties, while no attempt at private gain would be allowed. If, amongst the Chinese in such Foreign ports some of extraordinary ability were met with, they could be sent back to their native country, and the Government could employ them at liberal salaries, which would act as a great stimulus to all. Moreover, Chinese merchants being aware that there were officials to protect them in Foreign countries, it is probable that it would lead to a large emigration of Tea and Silk merchants to the west, who could sell their own produce. Great momentum would thus be given to the forward progress of the nation.

(7) Prince Li and others memorialise on the 27th of second moon, saying:—The request of Li Hung-chang and others to send Envoys to Japan and the nations of the West, seems expedient; and it is the duty of the memorialists to beg that the Tsung-li Yamun be commanded to examine into the matter and take action thereon.

Ting, Governor of Shantung, on behalf of Sieh Fuh-cheng, represents that ability should be stored up in advance. Since the opening of relations between the Middle Kingdom and the outer world, our literary and official classes have continued to cling to traditional ideas. With their pretentious talk and high flown bombastic notions, they despise foreign affairs and consider them beneath their notice; but when emergencies arise they know not how to meet them. Those who have reputation for being conversant with foreign matters are but of the linguist or broker class, and, beyond questions of barter and profit, know little else; thus it is that men of remarkable capacity are difficult to be met with. If desired to procure such individuals, it will be absolutely necessary to require that talented and high-minded men give their attention with all earnestness to the progress of the times. Formerly, the Emperor Wu Ti, of the Han dynasty, by manifesto collected and advanced the talented and remarkable men of the land to fill the posts of Ministers, Generals, and Foreign Envoys; and it would seem to be expedient to follow in some respect this precedent, and to inaugurate a separate system of examination and classification. The high officials of the Capital and provinces should bring forward those who have come under their notice, without being limited to any regulation number. Those who are awaiting office after newly passing (at the ordinary examinations) their degrees of Chinsz, Chü-jin, and Kungseng, if known to be thoroughly conversant with Foreign matters, should be introduced, by the high officials, and, in accordance with the regulations obtaining as to the study of river conservation works, be registered for employment in a separate list. The able and intrepid, possessing also discrimination in Foreign affairs, should be sent as Foreign representatives; those conversant with treaty rights and honest in their actions, should be drafted to the Customs; those with experience in and ability for administration, combined with superior physique, should be employed to fill the magistrateships along the coast. Thus, by legislating in advance, there would be no lack of talent when required. Moreover, the example of such men would impart new momentum to the spirit and character of the nation, and, besides empty talk of fame and distinction, there would be opened out the means to bring forward real genius and merit.

The Tsung-li Yamun's memorial of 26th of 4th moon:—In reference to the suggestion by Li Hung-chang that an institution (for the study of Foreign Affairs) be established, and to the proposition by Shen Pao-chen that separate examinations should be inaugurated, this subject is not touched upon in the reply-memorial by Prince Li or in the memorial by Prince Chun (not comprised in the foregoing); but in reference to the establishment of resident envoys in Japan and the countries of the West, advocated by Li Hung-chang, Prince Li is of opinion that the measure is an expedient one. The Prince's idea, no doubt, is that the despatch of envoys and the establishment of institutions for the study of Foreign Affairs, and examinations are two separate questions. But to wish to carry out a measure without seeking for the material wherewith to put it into execution, or to affirm that the material exists without effectively searching for the material so required, with such course of procedure, although the execution of a measure may be feasible, how is the execution to be accomplished effectively?

The idea of Li Hung-chang, Shen Pao-chen and others, is that the action of the Han dynasty for the enlistment of able men to fill the Foreign Envoy list, and the establishment of ten district class-subject examination, by the Sung dynasty, be adopted as a precedent. Institutions for the study of Foreign matters, and the inauguration of a separate system of examination, are measures which could co-exist with the present established examinations without mutual interference—for it is not designed to introduce Foreign subjects into the present examinations—and, as it is necessary to prepare men for the duties of envoys, the establishment of the above referred-to colleges or institutions to mould their characters, and the examinations to select them, are measures which should be undertaken in due time. The required talent would be collected and stored, and men fitted for posts abroad would be at hand. At the same time, the question is not one to be entered into precipitately, and the procedure required at the moment should be first deliberated upon. The Yamun therefore deems it its duty to beg that the Imperial command be given to the North and South Ministers for Foreign Affairs, as well as to Shen Pao-chen and others, to introduce to the Government any officers whom they may know to possess talent fitting them for employment. Similar orders should also be given to the Governors and Governor Generals of all the provinces.

Supplementary memorial by the Tsung-li Yamun, of the 14th of 5th moon:—By investigation it is to be found that in the conduct formerly of Foreign affairs, all blunders or mistaken policy of minor or serious character proceed from a want of thorough insight into circumstances. The present deliberations are with the view to prepare and fit men to act as representatives abroad. In all matters where special talent is required, it is naturally desirable to lay in, in advance, a store of the ability necessary. In the matter of representatives going abroad, the carrying out of this theory is the more important, and for successive dynasties downward whenever envoys have been sent to other countries, care has been taken to secure the best talent of the age. For instance, in the Sung Dynasty, Fuh-chu, Sou-shieh, and others, were men selected from the highest and most literary of the land. Kang-hi's reign of the present dynasty, an Ambassador was sent to Russia, it being feared that with relations opened between the two countries without this course utter ignorance of each other might act detrimentally. Great importance was, also, in this case attached to the choice of the envoy, that the sovereign might be suitably represented. Recently, those of the literary and official classes who have kept up with the progress of the times, have also been able to master foreign matters by degrees, and are not so completely new to them as before; but the difficulties of the times increase day by day, and as the importance of foreign relations becomes manifest, it behoves all official, from the highest to the lowest to meet the difficulties by sedulous attention to the subject in hand. If they could but make themselves thorough masters of the relative positions and circumstances of their own and other countries, not only could all difficulties of a diplomatic nature be tided over, but there would also be the means of bringing to light real talent. Special ability should be gradually matured and time should not be wasted.

On the 26th of the 4th moon, the Yamun memorialised as to the appointment of envoys and representatives in accordance with the request by the various Princes; also as to the selection by all high officials of men of ability to await future employment. The Ministers of the yamun have now to recommend the following officers for future service, *i.e.*; Chen Lan Ping, a Chu-sz connected with the despatch of students to America, Li Fung-pau, Yuen-wai-lung, Ho Fu-chang, a Pien-siu (grade of Han-lin.) Sü Chien-yen, a Che-shien by rank. (Son of Sü, of the Arsenal, on the Committee of the Shanghai Polytechnic.) Hü Chien-shun, a Taotai by rank. Yih Yuen-yuh, a Tienpou. Hü Ching-teng, a Pien-siu. Chu Ngoh-liang, a Chu-sz. Sü Tung-shan, a subprefect by rank. Altogether nine individuals, of whom particulars of antecedents are submitted in a separate list to the Imperial glance, with the exception of Chen Lan Ping, who has been abroad, and who is experienced in Foreign affairs and is fully worthy of the present selection. The other eight are only known to the Yamun by hearsay, and only half of them are desired to be accepted.

The Yamun goes on further to say, that its means of judging and choosing men is limited, and desiring that other officials should join their efforts in the work of selection.

An Imperial rescript has been received by the Privy Council, commanding that the Yamun's request be assented to.

(*Note.*)—From the general tenor it is not clear that the above men are not selected to act as Ministers, but the idea is most probably that they should be prepared for such posts at a distant time, when further advanced, and that higher officials would be at present chosen if missions were sent.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE TEA TRADE: PURCHASES IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the London and China Express.)

SIR,—Having a long acquaintance with China, I have watched, with much interest, the transactions in new teas that have just now been entered upon in that country. Briefly, those may be described as follows:—The Hankow market has been opened, and in ten days six steamers have been despatched with sixteen million pounds of new tea. Prices have been about the same as last year. In Foochow the market has been opened at three taels higher than last year. The allusion to prices in Hankow is somewhat vague, because, to form a proper opinion as to cost, we want to know how many chests have cost over 2s., and how many under that price out of the 170,000 chests. But, judging from former years, we may expect that they are in about the following proportions:—

40,000 chests at from	... ...	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
100,000 „ „	... ...	2s. to 2s. 6d.
30,000 „ under	... ...	2s.

The opinion here is that these teas are worth about

40,000 chests	... ...	2s. to 2s. 4d.
100,000 „	... ...	1s. 8d. to 2s.
30,000 „ under	... ...	1s. 8d.

showing an average loss of about 4d. per lb. This opinion is based upon present prices. Now the comments that I have heard made upon this news are generally couched in a tone of regret and condemnation. For it is said that these prices are quite unwarranted by the state of the trade and the prices now ruling in London.

But this appears to me to be but a superficial view of the matter; and those who hold it seem entirely to forget that the operators have very great experience to guide them, must be much better acquainted with their own business than their critics can possibly be, and that (as is well known) in calm sound judgment and cautious attention to the proper principles of conducting business they will compare favourably with any other body of men that can be found elsewhere. It would, perhaps, be an invidious comparison to do more than allude to the late lamented failures, and the disclosures that they reveal of the state of trade even in this great city itself, which has been so well characterised as the heart of the commercial world.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the crop is undoubtedly *short*. It is true that we have no exact or detailed information on this important point, but we may certainly safely *assume* it. For doubtless the able and experienced men who conduct business in China would never have given prices which clearly show a loss of 3d. to 4d. per lb. on present rates (and *with full supplies* most probably more) had they not clearly foreseen a very considerable deficiency in shipments. And their antecedents are a *demonstrative* proof of this.

It is true that shipments, so far, are quite as large as in former years, but this only shows the far-reaching astuteness of shippers who wisely purchase *before* the scarcity of tea becomes so palpable to everybody as to enhance prices to a dangerous degree. This, I believe, to be the correct explanation of the telegraphic news. Of course it *may* possibly happen that shippers have forgotten their former prudence, and that, though the crop is a short one, yet prices are too high for safety; but this very unlikely change in their conduct must be occasioned by some profound cause; and the only possible one that can be assigned is the desire to stimulate production, thus philanthropically sacrificing their own worldly interests, that we in England may have a sufficient supply of tea to keep down prices to a low level; and for this they would surely deserve commendation rather than censure.

But, as I shall show, the supply will *not* be so stimulated; and they are far too astute to be ignorant of this, or to be led away to act in so Quixotic a manner; we may therefore at once dismiss this somewhat Utopian course of conduct from our further consideration.

I believe that there is a general expectation on the part of the dealers that they will be able to obtain teas almost for nothing, in consequence of the large quantity coming forward simultaneously. But I cannot believe that they can seriously entertain any such expectation, however, they may endeavour to influence the market by their remarks; for men possessed of their shrewdness and intelligence must really be in a state of great anxiety as to the prices they may have to pay, when they consider the vast alteration that has of late obtained in the trade, and the large orders that they are reported to have themselves sent out to China, for investment on their own account, fully confirm my opinion.

It is quite true that, formerly, a large simultaneous import necessitated forced sales on the part of needy holders; but now that the trade is exclusively in the hands of wealthy capitalists (who, if they wanted it, could have the support of that unlimited credit which large capital can *alone* command), teas will no doubt be firmly held; and importers will be able to rule the market in a manner that has been impossible for many years.

The careful manufacture that teas now undergo is another point to be considered. Formerly, if an importer could, financially, afford to hold teas, he was deterred from doing so by the deterioration that they experienced from being kept. But now that such care is taken in the preparation that tea is actually better after it has been kept for twelve months than when it was fresh, there is great encouragement to hold; because, even should the expectation of improvement in the market be disappointed, the superior quality acquired by the tea will, at all events, pay the expense and interest of money incurred by keeping it.

As I do not by any means wish to overstate the case, I must here notice an objection that may be made, viz., that the high prices that have just been paid in China will certainly induce a large manufacture. This would undoubtedly be true in many cases, but as the objection omits the most important ground upon which to form an opinion, the deduction is quite fallacious, and I must therefore beg leave to call it a perfect cavil.

Allow to the argument its full force, it must be remembered that the production of tea depends upon season, weather, &c.; in fact, upon all the causes that affect every vegetable production. Now (as we have seen) that it is an *established fact*, that, from whatever cause, the production is this season deficient, it is clear that the stimulating effect of high prices will be inoperative, simply from having nothing to work upon.

On a review of the whole subject I very much fear that we shall find that there will be so great a falling off in the supply from China as to cause a considerable advance in the price to the consumer; and it seems therefore a pity that Sir Stafford Northcote should not have been able to see his way altogether to abolish the tax upon an article which has now become almost a necessary of life, and thereby counteract the danger apprehended, and assist the advent of the cheap breakfast table, which has been so long advocated by our most enlightened statesmen.

I am glad to observe that there is likely to be a large importation of Indian tea, which will to a small extent supply the deficiency. I may as well add another hopeful item, to complete my view of the subject. The losses of tea cargoes have been very numerous during the past few years; and as, *of course*, this will certainly cause greater care to be taken in the loading and management of vessels, we may expect that there will be less to deduct from the supply on this account.—Your faithfully,

OLD CHINA.

London, June 29th, 1875.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

A letter from Lima in the *Cologne Gazette* says that the Peruvian Government has already made use of the permission given it to sell 200,000 tons of guano in the United States. The merchants to whom the guano has hitherto been consigned have given up their right to a monopoly of the guano trade with North America, and the Government has in return agreed to repay to them the sums which they advanced, amounting in all to 4,000,000 soles, in seven per cent. credit notes, and at the same time to permit them to export guano to the markets of Baltimore and New York until the notes are converted into cash. The new consignees, on the other hand, are to place in the hands of the Government £100,000, to bear interest at ten per cent., as security for the guano consigned to them. One half of the proceeds of the sale will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable them to repay their debt, while the remainder is to be placed at the disposal of the Government. The correspondent adds that the whole of the Peruvian Republic is much agitated by the forthcoming election for the Presidency, and that the favourite candidate is still General Prado, who since the 2nd of May has had an organ in the press—the *Dos de Mayo*, edited by one of his former Ministers, Don Pedro Saavedra. This paper very skilfully advocates the general's candidature and, unlike most of the other Peruvian papers, defends the religious policy of Prince Bismarck. A letter from La Paz, in the same journal, says that General Daza, the Bolivian Minister of War, has liberated all the ringleaders of the late revolution, hoping, apparently, to earn popularity, in view of his candidature for the next Presidential election. The President of the Argentine Republic, in his message to Congress, observes that there are still some questions pending between the Republic and the neighbouring South American States, but that he is using his best efforts to bring them to a satisfactory solution, and that with this view he has sent Dr. Carlos Tejedor on a special mission to Brazil in order to regulate the differences arising from the triple alliance treaty, including that of the Paraguayan frontier. The army, too, has been reorganized, and the navy now consists of two ironclads, two gunboats, a torpedo ship, two steam transports, some sailing ships, and eight ironclad steamers; four new gunboats have been ordered in England, and they are to arrive in the course of the present year. As to the finances, the President is hopeful, though the revenue has diminished. A serious crisis has occurred at Buenos Ayres in consequence of excessive speculation in land, but it did not affect the other commercial towns of the Republic, whose receipts from customs dues have considerably increased. The President added that the necessary funds for the payment of the interest and sinking-fund of the loans of 1824 and 1858, which will be due on the 1st of July, are already in London.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BEGGING CHILDREN FROM ITALY.

The lamentable practice of begging exercised by children trained in the trade, is the subject of a Circular addressed by the Société Italienne de Bienfaisance of Paris to corresponding institutions throughout the world. The following facts will convince every one that the suppression of this social pest would be a really philanthropic work in Southern Italy. The greater portion of the inhabitants make a regular trade of organ-grinding and begging, and thence come those bands of children who have made their country notorious throughout Europe and even America. Five or six communes are especially distinguished for their emigrants,—namely, Marsicovetese, Copleto, Laurenzano, Calvello, Picinisco, and Viggiano. This emigration, which was facilitated by the former Neapolitan Government, doubtless with the object of getting rid of a turbulent population, still continues with the same activity. The custom of begging from town to town by means of children has given rise to a traffic which is openly practised in and even tolerated by the authorities of every country. Every year several hundreds of children of every age and sex leave their homes under the guidance of individuals who call themselves their parents or padrones. In reality these men are nothing but slave masters; the children are let, sold, or confided to them by virtue of contracts signed by two parties, who consider them so binding that they sometimes call for the assistance of Consuls abroad to enforce their conditions. These agreements generally hand over the children for a fixed period at so much a year or for a sum to be paid beforehand. These bands of children begin by begging all through Italy. Following the Corniche-road, they come to Nice and Marseilles. Very few come into France by sea, as at Marseilles the disembarkation of beggars is guarded against. When they have no passports they cross the Alps by Briancon. On the frontier the children are often resold to persons living in Paris or other large towns, and their conductors after delivering up their human merchandise return to the Basilicata in search of others. In Paris the children are fuddled pell mell, boys and girls, into lodgings near the Place Maubert and the Pantheon. When they are out begging their masters often follow to watch their receipts, but more generally the eldest child takes possession of the money, the padrone preferring to spend his time in low taverns. The smallest children are considered the best workers, and are most in demand, because they excite most compassion from the public. Begging lasts from morning till night, the children obtaining their food from the charity of others. In the evening they return to their lodgings to give up the proceeds of the day, but if the receipts are bad they often beg late into the night to avoid ill treatment. Some of them are sent into the suburbs, more especially on fête days in the summer. They wait outside the stations for the trains, singing a barbarous mixture of patriotic and obscene songs. When one of them is arrested he is provisionally detained, and notice is given to the Italian Consul. The padrone, however, generally arrives first, asserts his claim, and the child is nearly always given up to him. A Neapolitan physician states that of 100 children of both sexes who leave their country only 20 return, 30 establish themselves abroad, and 50 fall victims to illness, privation, and cruel treatment. Fifty is, indeed, a heavy mortality.

Mr. J. Whitaker is about to publish a "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature."

AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

The London correspondent of the *Times of India* tells the following story:—

"In the *Harem* of the Sultan of Zanzibar, or those apartments of His Highness's palace which are kept sacred from the intrusion of male visitors, there was lodged a princess of His Highness's family, of such transcendant beauty, that the fame of her charms had spread far and wide throughout the East. Her name was *Zainab*; and, like the Sultan himself, being directly descended from Fatimah, the wife of Ali and daughter of the Prophet—on whom be peace—she was of the purest Arab blood. The fame of the loveliness and accomplishments of this Princess had, as before mentioned, spread far and wide. It had reached the most distant parts of Africa, Arabia, and Persia; nay, it had penetrated even to India, and most glowing accounts of Zainab's charms had been circulated in many of the Great Cities of Ind. These accounts were treated by many as fiction or fairy tales, but there was an Englishman at Bombay —I tell the story as I heard it related—who was so fired with admiration for the fair object whose charms public report had extolled so highly, that he became desperately-enamoured of the Zanzibari Princess as his fancy painted her. He thought of nothing else. Sleeping or waking the vision of charming Zainab was ever present to his mind's eye; and finally, so excited became his imagination, that he determined to gratify his sense of admiration so far as to convince himself of the reality or otherwise of his dreams. He set sail for Zanzibar, and arriving there soon learned with ineffable joy that the object of his ardent passion had not only a real existence but was believed at Zanzibar to be the most beautiful being on earth. The next step in the course of true love was to behold the fair lady who set the whole world on fire. Where then was so much genuine devotion, so warm, true, and ardent a passion, need I say that the merchant succeeded. He not only saw the lovely Zainab; but found her to be ten times more lovely and attractive than even his fancy had painted her. He did more, he obtained not one but many interviews and succeeded in gaining her affections. The marriage of a Christian and a Moslem woman would be illegal, for the *Koran* specially permits marriage with the "People of the Book," although it adds that it is better for Moslems not to marry Christians "until they believe;" but the Sultan would never consent. The Bombay merchant was not a man it would seem to stick at a trifle. Bombay merchants no doubt never do. They are at the same time both cautious and bold and enterprising. This merchant was therefore quite equal to the occasion. He took into his counsels Commander ——, the officer commanding the gunboat —— on the station. He told his story, and requested his aid in carrying off the youthful and beautiful Princess. The commander was himself of a romantic turn of mind, and being deeply interested in the love story which he had heard, agreed to assist the merchant; but, being like all British Naval officers the very soul of honour, he coupled his consent with one condition. He would aid in carrying off the beautiful Zainab on condition only that the merchant married her the moment she came on board his vessel. To this the merchant readily consented; indeed it is but due to him to add that he never had any other intention. Rejoiced with the success of his scheme he repaired to tell the news to his *inamorata*; and between them the following plan was concocted. It was arranged that Zainab should repair on a given day to the sea side accompanied by all her attendants to bathe in the sea, that whilst bathing—the lady is a good swimmer—should drift or float out to some distance from her companions, that she should then raise a cry of distress as of drowning, that the cutter of the gun-boat should as if by accident be rowing from the gun-boat to the shore, should come to the rescue, and carry her off. To cut a long story short, what was preconcerted was carried out, the Princess raised a cry of distress, the boat containing the Bombay merchant and eight stalwart British tars rowed towards her, rescued her from a watery grave, wrapped her in the British ensign, and carried her on board the *Bull Dog* or whatever was the name of the gun-boat on the station. The marriage ceremony was immediately performed by the ship's chaplain or the officer officiating as such, and the vessel steamed away from Zanzibar with its prize, the Bombay merchant having obtained the object of his aims, expressing himself to be the happiest man in existence. This Princess is now in England, and the visit of the Sultan to England is believed to be in some mysterious way connected with the subject: in short that he has come to demand her restitution."

The following somewhat more prosaic narrative is probably a more correct version of the same romantic event:—

It appears that a sister of the Seyyid is now residing in London. When she was quite a girl, a young German,—a clerk in a merchant's house at Zanzibar,—managed, in spite of the restraints to which women are subjected in the East, to win her affections. In order to be united to him she escaped to Aden, and there she was married to her lover, and was also baptised. The brother of the present Seyyid was then on the throne, and he and her other relatives were, of course, incensed at her elopement, at her change of religion and her marriage to a Christian, and wholly disowned her. She accompanied her husband to Europe, and they resided at Hamburg till he met with an accident about 1870, which caused his death. His widow, who had become a highly-educated and accomplished woman, removed to Dresden for the education of her children. Her noble character, her beauty, and her romantic history have attracted the attention of many people of influence in Germany, including, we understand, some members of the Imperial family, and when the Seyyid's visit to England was arranged, it was felt that an opportunity was presented for effecting a reconciliation between her and the brother from whom she has been so long estranged.

SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

One of the most curious features of modern life is perhaps the struggle which goes on between personal comfort and social ostentation. The writer in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* who signs himself "Etonensis," and whose identity under any signature would be sufficiently apparent, remarks very truly that English society is just now passing under some very subtle, yet vital, changes. "It must never be forgotten," he says, "that wealth is now in England no longer the possession of a few, but rather what may be termed a 'drug.' That is to say, it is diffused through a circle so much extended, and so fast extending, that to be wealthy does not of itself satisfy; and the keenness of the unsatisfied desire, aspiring selfishly, not to superiority, but rather to the marks of superiority, seeks them above all in the shape of what we term social distinction." There can be no doubt that this is an accurate picture of what is now going on on every side; and it certainly suggests some very painful reflections as to the sufferings which a great many worthy persons, whose only fault is to be very rich, have to undergo as the penalty of their position. It is not enough to have plenty of money; but some means must be found for exhibiting it, so that all the world may see and do homage accordingly. The immense development of various industries in recent years, the increase in the value of land and houses, and the tendency to free expenditure on the part of almost all classes of the population, have led to the accumulation of a vast amount of wealth in the hands of people, many of whom are very ill qualified to enjoy it. They have for the most part passed their lives in absorbing occupations of a vulgar kind, which have left them very little opportunity for acquiring either social or intellectual culture; and all the higher ideals of existence are consequently beyond them. If they could only contrive to live in an easy, natural way, it might perhaps be well with them; but then they would be hiding their light under a bushel, and what is the good of having a light unless you show it, and get credit for it? And here comes in the misery of the thing, the obligation of display. Once upon a time wealth was in itself a distinction, but now it is a drug in the market, and there are so many rich people that distinction depends not on the mere fact of their riches, but on the extent to which they can manage to make a display of them. Where there used to be hundreds of rich people there are now thousands, and there can of course be no distinction in one man in a mob being exactly like the rest. He must do something to mark himself out; and in doing this the man of wealth is exposed to the keen competition not only of people as full of money as himself, but of others who by a little dexterity are able to make a good show at a more moderate cost. Superiority is of course not an absolute, but only a comparative thing, and wealth in itself has been levelled by its commonness. There is, however, as "Etonensis" has pointed out, a difference between superiority in any of its genuine forms, such as belong to the nature of the man, and not to the accident of his money, and those "marks of superiority" which enjoy a conventional currency; and the latter are to a certain extent within the reach of all who can afford to pay for them. Rich folk can compete for anything that finds its way into the market and most things do so nowadays. Though they may be hopelessly ignorant of art, they can buy coloured canvasses by the mile, and masterpieces of earthenware rubbish by the hundred. They may know nothing about books, but they can give an order to some dealer to furnish what is known to the trade as a gentleman's library. By a judicious expenditure in local ground-bait they can generally get a seat in the House of Commons; and by a devoted attention to parliamentary business on the right side there is always a chance of a baronetcy—for even soap-boilers are turning up their noses at knighthood—or in the end a peerage. All this, however, requires more than mere pocket liberality; and, in fact, it may almost be said that the display of wealth, which for most people alone makes wealth worth having, involves infinitely more drudgery and anxiety than the acquisition of it. It is difficult to imagine a more pitiful existence than that spent by unhappy people of this class in a desperate and tumultuous struggle with each other for artificial badges of social distinction. They feel bound to parade themselves everywhere, to hoist as many marks of distinction as they can purchase or snatch at, and yet there is such a throng of others like themselves that, after all their efforts, they are lost in the ruck.

As an instance of the prevailing passion for display at any cost of expenditure or suffering, "Etonensis" takes the growing crush at Court. Going to a Levee or a Drawing-room is a method of obtaining an official certificate of a certain degree of social standing. It is a "mark of superiority," and there is consequently a rush to claim it. As yet, indeed, it is not quite everybody who has a right to this glorious privilege; and, so far, the citizens of this country are behind those of the United States, all of whom, without exception, are entitled to walk into the White House, and not only to take a good look at the President, but to shake hands with him. Judging, however, from the sort of people who now compose a large part of the regular crowd at the Court, any traces of the old exclusiveness may soon be expected to disappear. In former days the people who went there formed a comparatively small circle, and were more or less on a footing of personal intimacy with the Sovereign; and the rest of the world was content to remain outside the sacred precincts, knowing indeed that it had very little chance of admission. All this has been changed, and everybody of an aspiring turn of mind, every provincial manufacturer who has set up an estate, and all the small fry of clerks in the public offices, now swell the mixed gathering at the Palace gates. "Etonensis" argues that this is a mark of respect to the Sovereign; but it may be suspected that what actuates most of the company is mainly a desire to be advertised in the *Times*. Jones goes to Court in order to prove to the world that he is as good as Smith, and better than Robinson. And this indeed, is very much the reason why Jones, since his lucky hit in pickles, goes into Parliament to sit out wearisome debates till all hours in the morning; keeps a big house which is constantly full of strange company, who do not know, and do not want to know, their host; takes his wife and daughters to other parties, where they are squeezed and suffocated on the stairs; and goes to be broiled with them in an open carriage in the dusty block of the afternoon drive. It can hardly be supposed that poor Jones enjoys his way of life, but then it is a mark of superiority.—*Saturday Review.*

Examiner (divine of the old school).—"Name an instance of benevolence and design united in the native productions of a specified soil." Candidate.—"The growth in Spain and Portugal of the cork tree, coincident with that of the vines yielding port and sherry." Examiner.—"Very good, indeed, sir. I trust you will live to be a bishop." (Candidate passes with flying colours.)

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As reported by Chinese.

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Vermicelli, 150 bags, at $6.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $11.80, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 6 cases, at $34.00, by Fook-yuettwo to travelling trader.
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342 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts .... $15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints .... $16 " " (2 ")
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,* CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS IN HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "MEIKONG," Captain Mourrut, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
1221 Hongkong, 10th August, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer "BRISBANE" Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th August, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
20d 1138 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship "BELLONA," D. Doose, Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
2d 1232 Hongkong, 10th August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "STENTOR" will be despatched on or about the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1213 Hongkong, 7th August, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
7d 1224 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship "RAJANATTIANUHAR," Captain Hopkins, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, and First-class Accommodation for Cabin Passengers, apply to YUEN FAT HONG.
1231 Hongkong, 10th August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "MENELAUS" will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1222 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamship "QUANG SE," Captain Holmes, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
1227 Hongkong, 10th August, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer "EMUY," B. Blanco, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
1212 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUNDA," will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Surat* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 4th August, 1875. [1194

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SURAT," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 4th August, 1875. [1195

FOR BOMBAY, BANDARABBAS, AND BUSHER,
Calling at SINGAPORE *and* PENANG *if inducement offer.*

THE A 1 Steamship "KILLARNEY," Captain H. O'Neill, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJI ALI ASGAR & HAJI ESMAIL.
1106 Hongkong, 15th July, 1875.

FOR PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

THE German Barque "MARIA" will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
7d 1202 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner "UNION," Captain Echevaria, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
1223 Hongkong, 9th August, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 13 years British Bark "FAITH," D. Lloyd, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1095 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 17 years British Barque "ADA," Captain Asals, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1203 Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

—STEAM FOR—
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "CATHAY," Captain DUNDAS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 14th August, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 13th inst.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, July 15th, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to direct the attention of the Public to his Superior WASHING MACHINE, which his employé has just brought to Hongkong from San Francisco, and with which he undertakes to WASH CLOTHES at a Moderate Price. By the use of this Machine Clothes will be washed without injury, and will not be destroyed by being beaten on the rocks, as is frequently the case when washed by the old method. The Undersigned solicits the Public to patronize him.
SZ YIK.
Queen's Road, Wanchi, No. 293.
1m 1086 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

碳 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Meikong*, to-day, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Brisbane*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Takao.—Per bark *Dora*, to-day, the 11th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Bellona*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For San Francisco.—Per ship *Messenger*, to-day, the 11th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Nankin*, to-day, the 11th inst., at 4.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
For Saigon and Bangkok.—Per *Rajanattianuhar*, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Hindostan*, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Argyll*, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*CATHAY*" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th August.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
August 13th,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
August 14th,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi* or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.
ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route, is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CITY OF TOKIO,*" and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"
ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 16th July, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*PEI-HO*" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
August 20th.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
August 21st,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

The following reduced Rates of Postage will take effect from this day:—

	Letters. Cents.	Newspapers. Cents.	Books & Patterns. Cents.
PORTUGAL,— Viâ Southampton	34 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
AZORES ISLANDS,— Viâ Brindisi, Viâ Marseilles	40 per ½ oz.	8	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton	34 per ½ oz.	6	8 per 2 oz.
CANARY & MADEIRA ISLANDS,— Viâ Brindisi, Viâ Marseilles	34 per ½ oz.	8	12 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton	28 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
HONOLULU AND HAWAII,— Viâ Brindisi, Viâ Marseilles	36 per ½ oz.	10	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton	30 per ½ oz.	8	8 per 2 oz.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for *Singapore and the United Kingdom only* from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.
ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in *American* Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

	Letters. Cents.	News-papers. Cents.	Books. Cents.
Honolulu	6 per ½ oz.	2	4 per 4 oz.
Brazil	15 " ½ oz.		
Peru, Chili, &c.	22 " ½ oz.	—	10 per 4 oz.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

THE KINSHIP OF LOVE.

BY F. W. BOURDILLON.

There are a thousand eyes that never see
The ripple of the long grass on the lea,
Nor the bright blushing sunset, nor, more fair,
The crescent queen that silvers all the air.

There are a thousand ears that never hear
The lisp of poplars when the wind is near,
Nor the sweet cadence of the linkling stream,
Nor the full choirs that wake with morning's beam.

They live, if life be life that is but breath,
Where only their own living is not death.

There are a thousand eyes that never see
The sunken cheek of pale-eyed poverty,
Nor the wan fever of a famished frame,
Nor the dense air with pestilence aflame.

There are a thousand ears that never hear
The ceaseless dripping of the mourner's tear,
The wail that rises o'er the dearest dead,
Nor, sadder still, the children's cry for bread.

They live where all is beautiful and bright,
Like flowers that blossom in a land of light.

Are rich and poor-born of one race of men?
Or does God's hand divide the earth again,
And, as he curbed the waters here and there,
Set by themselves the sad waves of despair?

Nay, these two things do their like nature prove,
That none can live bereft of breath or love.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES ON LONG DRESSES.

Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back upon her head, which is known to all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. To be sure, their dresses are so made only to sweep the tapestried floor of chateaux and palaces, as these odious aristocrats of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in silks and satins, but, forsooth must ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true that, considering various habits of the American people, also the little accidents which the best kept sidewalks are liable to, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbour. But confound the make-believe women who are turned loose in our streets. Where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlours, I trust. Why, there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a Queen or a Duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing about with her—pah! That's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe what you are not, is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of 'em into my room without serving them as David served Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts, sir, cut off his skirt. Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has a right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things. If a woman wishes to show that her husband or father has got money which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house.

CARRIAGE PEOPLE.

The modern profligate is an eminently well-behaved, precise, reserved young simpleton. He wastes his estates, and sometimes wholly ruins himself before he is twenty-five, without getting any enjoyment for his expenditure. He loses thousands by betting; but he is ashamed to be seen in the ring or at Tattersall's, and Captain Kitely, late of the 13th Pandours, bets for his lordship "on commission." He would shudder at the thought of entering a common gambling-house, or calling a main with a vulgar box of "bones;" so he is elegantly swindled at *baccarat* or *chemin de fer* in the card-room at the Richelieu Club, or he loses five thousand pounds at the ingenious and intellectual game of American bowls. As for Kate Hackabout and Dolly Drury, those young ladies are far too sensible nowadays to incur the risk of being sent to Bridewell, there to beat hemp and suffer stripes. What do I speak of? Bridewell itself has disappeared; and Mr. Keyser's new hotel has risen, and the new Royal Mint will rise, on the site of the old grimy goal, every brick in whose dingy walls might have been cemented by the tears of hapless women and naughty 'prentice lads. Mesdames Hackabout and Drury have nothing to fear from a sudden visit on the part of Justice de Veil and the parish constables. Only fancy Sir Thomas Henry or Mr. Knox going the round of the realms of naughtiness, and taking fair (and false) haired Brompton and piebald-pony-driving South Belgravia (it used to be called Pimlico) into custody. As Alcibiades has grown more and more brainless and vapid, so have the naughty dames of Athens grown more and more shrewd and worldly-wise. Do you know Mrs. Catesby Parkhack? You may call her Mrs. Colonel Parkhack, it being currently reported (by herself) that her gallant husband, late of the Omnibus Irregulars, is in India, political resident at the Court of the Rajah of Rottencore. If you write to her as the Hon. Mrs. Parkhack, she will not be displeased; and in her dining room hangs a fine engraving after Sir Fabian Fitzdottrel's R.A. well-known portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Notimberland, presented to him by his tenantry on the Elsewhere estate. Was not Mrs. Catesby Parkhack a relative of that distinguished nobleman? She was nothing whatever of the kind. A hundred and odd years ago she was Kate Hackabout—Hogarth's Kate Hackabout, who came to London in the waggon, and was met in the inn-yard by vile old Chartres; who was kept by the Jew money-broker, and jilted him; who lived with Jemmy Dalton the highwayman; who fell into poverty, and stole a watch, and was taken up by Justice de Veil and his merry men, and was so sent to Bridewell to have her shoulders swinged by the beadle. But Mrs. Colonel Catesby Parkhack has the tiniest, prettiest house in Mayfair you ever beheld. Her equipage—a low phaeton, with a pair of exquisitely-matched bright bay ponies—is the talk of the town; she has been seen on the box-seat of the Duke of Doublethong's drag (his grace is a leading member of the Jarvey Club); the broughams and the cabriolets of the grandest dandies in London wait at all hours of the day and night at her door; she patronizes the entire brigade of Foot Guards, but rather looks down on the Blues as being sons of country squires, rich merchants, and the like; and she knows all the Corps Diplomatique. She toils not, neither does she spin (the hussey!) but she lives at the rate of at least three thousand a year; and more than that, she never runs into debt; is the most punctual of paymistresses; deals at the Civil Service Co-operative Stores; has a banking account and a cheque-book; and, I have not the slightest doubt, has put, by something comfortable for a rainy day in Indian Guaranteed or Turkish Consolidés. Mrs. Catesby Parkhack is an eminently well-behaved, discreet, and *rangée* person. She is too judicious to attend St. James's, Piccadilly, or St. Kidwhite's Chapel, Lavender-street, Mayfair; but she never misses any of the Sunday "functions" at the fashionable Ritualistic church of St. Punchinello, Pimlico.—*Belgravia.*

THE HINDU-CHINESE.

The general character of the Hindu-Chinese is marked by servility, indolence, disingenuousness, and feebleness, which belong to political slavery everywhere. They are at the same time temperate, generally abstemious, placable, docile, peaceable, and obedient. There is, however, a tameness or dullness of character, which, though not amounting to stupidity, is very remarkable. They display no strength or variety of character—exhibit no romantic feelings, and are, in short, utterly unimaginative. In enterprise and personal courage they are greatly inferior to the warlike tribes of Western and Northern Asia. There is one feature of their character which deserves more particular notice,—their national vanity. This exists almost universally in the most exaggerated and ludicrous degree. The Abbé Gervaise, one of the few judicious writers who has treated of the nations of India beyond the Ganges, describes the Siamese as "despising all other nations, and being thoroughly persuaded that the greatest injustice in the world was done to them when their pre-eminence was disputed." This particular people perhaps carry the folly to the greatest height; but the Burmans and Cochin-Chinese are little behind them. A Burman warrior, not many years ago, proposed in council to take Fort William and the city of Calcutta with three thousand soldiers, and to complete the conquest of Hindustan with as many more! He was loudly applauded by the senators of his Burman Majesty. On another occasion, a fleet of open boats was prepared by the Burman Government for the purpose of crossing the Bay of Bengal in the south-west monsoon, capturing Fort Saint George, and subduing the Carnatic. A late king of Cochin-China, who was commonly a man of sense, was not himself superior to this extravagance; and, although in many respects well acquainted of what was passing in Europe, was wont to talk familiarly (for he was born and bred an ultra-Royalist) of proffering his assistance to Louis XVIII., and measuring swords with the conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz! The character we have thus attempted to sketch applies generally to all the nations of whom we have been speaking, although there are considerable distinctions. The Burmans are more enterprising, more sprightly, and braver than the Siamese. The Siamese surpass all the rest in vanity; and in point of humanity and moderation have some advantage over the Burmans: The Cochin-Chinese are more gay and social than any of their neighbours; and, indeed, in these points excel all Asiatic people. From the confines of Bengal to the borders of China there exist, besides rude dialects, seven languages which have received a considerable share of cultivation. These are the Aracanese, the Burman, the Peguan, the Siamese, the Lao, the Kambojan, and the Anam. Of alphabets also there are no less than seven; that of Aracan, of Ava, of Pegue, two alphabets of Lao, that of Siam and the Kambojan, which is the same as the Pali, besides the symbolic character of China which is used by the Cochin-Chinese and Tonquinese, in a form somewhat modified. The Hindu-Chinese dialects are either chiefly or entirely monosyllabic, being so in the greatest degree as we advance eastward.—*Oriental.*

AMERICAN "SOCIETY" AND ITS RELATION TO FICTION.

We have heard young persons who contemplate writing an American novel, or who are interested in the literature of this country, speak of the material there is in New York society for the writer of fiction. It seems to be thought that certain people living among us may be made to have, as members of society, an interest separate from that we feel in them as men and women. A great many good and amusing books have been written about London and Paris society, why may not such books be written about New York society? It would not be difficult to show that there is no society in New York which corresponds to that of London or Paris, and that any writer who attempts to make the idea that there is the keynote of his work will be likely to produce a silly, vulgar book. Apart from the harm to the writer of such a misconception, it is not well to be putting into the heads of people, the country over, notions which have no actual truth. And be it observed that we are now discussing only a question of fact. Whether or no there should be such societies, and whether where they exist they do good or harm, we do not say. We only say that there is no such society among us, and that novelists should not write as if there were. But the fact is not of literary importance only; if it be a fact, it should be recognized and accepted by the country.

It would be difficult to discuss this subject without some reference to democracy, the triumph of which in this country has been so complete. There are yet some unreasonable discriminations concerning employments among us, but it is certain that the movement of public sentiment has been strongly and rapidly toward democracy. There was, during the earlier years of our existence, an approach to a national aristocratic society in this country. A Governor or a Senator, a Judge, a naval Captain or a General was an aristocrat. Anybody who represented or reflected the dignity of government was an aristocrat. This feeling continued till near the middle of the century, or until the second generation of statesmen had disappeared. But the national aristocracy society disappeared with the disappearance of respect for the politician. What is called "position" in social relations is in this country altogether local. This is necessarily true. A is known among his neighbors as a rich and decent person, his wife and daughters are "nice" (the American for "noble") either absolutely or relatively to the people about them. A has position, therefore, in his own town; if he moves elsewhere he does not inevitably take it with him. Now, in very little and very simple communities these ideas of position and precedence are not important. In a very great place, on the other hand, very few men are large enough to be seen over the whole town. As a consequence, we see that New York is perhaps the most democratic town in the country. It has become so during the years in which it has been shooting into a position of such national and cosmopolitan importance. It is now quite as democratic a place as the inevitable varieties of accident and talent among men will permit it to be. The artifice of exclusiveness, which is quite sure to succeed in a smaller place, will not do here. People greatly desire to do what they find it difficult to do. They do not care at all to do what they know they may do. Accordingly, in a town or city of moderate size, the people who wish to be thought better than their neighbors, and who have some little advantages to start with, are wise to keep to themselves. They thus prevent their neighbors from finding out that the excluded and the exclusives are just alike. They have for their ally that profound want of confidence of ordinary people in their own perceptions. But this is a device which will not do in a city of the size and wide-reaching importance of New York. What will some mover of commerce or politics over the face of the country care for the opinion of the gentlewoman around the corner who thinks him vulgar?

Thus we see it to be impossible that any dominant society may exist in this country. The recognition of this fact should teach quiet to people inclined to be restless. It need not be unwelcome to the friend of man, for he will remember that democracy does not mean the triumph of utility over dignity and refinement, but that it means dignity and refinement for the many. Writers of fiction may regret the want of diversity and picturesqueness, but they too should recognize the truth, and thereby avoid vulgarity and the waste of such opportunities as they have. To make men and women interesting as members of society is denied them; but should these writers have the wit to paint men and women as they are the field is wide enough. There are on all sides people who are charming to contemplate, and whom it should be a pleasure to describe.—*New York Post.*

AN AVARICIOUS MAN IN TROUBLE.

A Parisian, more noted for his avarice than for fidelity to his wife, was driving the other day with an actress to whom he is particularly devoted, when, in order to put on her gloves, she was obliged to take off four rings, worth at least four thousand dollars. As she had no pocket in her dress, she entrusted the rings to her escort, who put them carelessly in his pocket. After the performance at the theatre was over he returned home, and entering his wife's room, without thinking emptied his pockets, placing their contents on the marble mantel. The glittering jewels immediately caught the conjugal eye, and trouble was imminent, when the gentleman said: "My dear, business has been prosperous to-day. These four rings are a present to you." Distrust vanished, and joy took its place. At daybreak a messenger came from the actress to reclaim the rings. He was immediately sent away, and at noon the avaricious victim explained to the actress, and was obliged to pay her four thousand dollars in bank notes for the jewels. As for his wife, she now never wearies of eulogizing her husband. And while showing the rings to her friends, exclaims, "They say that he is avaricious; it is calumny, for look at these."

HOW RACHEL BECAME HANDSOME.

Mademoiselle Rachael told me one day, at the Duc de Morny's, where I was speaking of her beauty. "You don't imagine—all of you who think me beautiful nowadays—how ugly I was at the beginning. I, who was to play tragedy, had a comic mask. I was laughable, with my horned forehead, my nose like a comma, my pointed eyes, my grinning mouth. You can supply the rest yourself. I was once taken by my father to the Louvre. I did not care much for the pictures, although he called my attention to the tragic scenes of David. But, when I came among the marbles a change came over me like a revolution. I saw how fine it was to be beautiful. I went out from there taller than before, with a borrowed dignity, which I was to turn into a natural grace. The next day I looked over a collection of engravings after the antique. I never received a lesson so advantageous at the Conservatoire. If I have ever effectively addressed the eyes of my audience by my attitudes and expressions, it is because those masterpeices so appealed to my eyes." Rachael said this so admirably that we were all moved by her words; for she talked better than anybody when she chose not to talk like a Paris gamin. "Oh, I forgot," she continued, "I must tell you that if I have become beautiful, as you say, though I don't believe a word of it, it is owing to my daily study not to be uglier than I am. I have eliminated what was monstrous in my face. As I was in the season of sap when I took the idea of making myself over again, after the ancestral rough draft, everything, with the help of Providence, went well. The knobs of my forehead retired, my eyes opened, my nose grew straight, my thin lips were rounded, my disordered teeth were put back in their places." Here Rachael smiled with that delicate smile which was so enchanting. "And then I spread over all a certain air of intelligence which I do not possess." She was interrupted by so many compliments, which were the simple truth, that she could not continue the story of her imperfections. "Well," she still said, "the good thing about it is that I did not try to be beautiful for the sake of a man, as other women do, but for the sake of art, disdaining the 'commerce of love,' as the philosophers call it." Rachael was applauded that evening as never before. There were not more than fifty persons at M. de Morny's, but they were the top of the basket of all Paris, a *parterre* of *dilettanti*, which is much better than a *parterre* of Kings. And yet she had not been acting.—*Correspondence of New York Tribune.*

MILLAIS' RECENT WORK.

Now, let us note more particularly what there is to be seen. There is a great deal of Mr. Millais, for whom, twenty years ago, we were wont to look eagerly as the poet, the glorious young revolutionary, the rebellious yet beloved hope and favourite, of the Academy. What has come to the daring and splendid youth which once took us by storm, all prejudices and articles of faith notwithstanding? Mr. Millais has resigned himself to mammon, or what is the same thing in his case, to portrait-painting; yes, to portrait-painting, notwithstanding the fact that the first picture bearing his name meets our eye is a so-called landscape. Just as he painted a little girl without shoes, and a little girl with them, in another room—and a young lady with a hat over her eyes, and a young lady without any hat at all, in a third—so he has painted the portrait of a bit of undulating hillside, "somewhere in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld" say the newspapers. We have not the slightest doubt that it is very like, and that the summer day brazed just so over the rising ground, and upon the clumps of heather and red trunks of the fir-trees. It is like the scene, just as "Mary, daughter of J. Jones, Esq.," and "Jane, daughter of W. Robinson, Esq.," are like—features and frocks and little fat legs—we mean shadows and lights, the grey dyke running across the slope, and the broken hedge. The name of this is not Mary Jones, but the "Fringe of the Moor." How much more is there in the name than the picture—The fringe of the moor? looking away, no doubt, over that long broken undulating surface, all purple with heather, or green before the coming of the heather, or blurred and pathetic with bloom going off, and the climax over; with mysterious hollows in it, and faint watery gleams, and tufted knolls rough with whins and blaeberries, and here and there a stunted fir stayed and belated out of its way, or forlorn young birch waving her silvery branches, with languishing lamentations over her own solitude. And then the mysterious sweet sky above, dark with presage of storm, or heavy with sweeping of rain like human eyes worn out—or bursting forth into a pathos of delicious brightness, as who should say which of us can tell whether this sweet sun may ever come again? Such are the moors we know, not dull things inanimate and expressionless, but alive in every line, full of thought and sentiment and mystery. How the sun glows upon them when he comes, and a hum of universal life breaks forth, soft, all-prevading, multitudinous! how the great ling-bushes glow, and the daintier bell heather waves its round turfs of bloom, and the green gale breathes sweetness under the wayfarer's feet! We have seen pictures out of which the very fragrance of the gale and the hum of the insects came breathing, making canvas into poetry. But Mr. Millais perhaps never trusted the damp footing where the bog-myrtle grows; anyhow, his "Fringe" has as little to do with the moor as if it had been the prosperous smooth slope of an English hill. It is the portrait of a well-to-do land-scape, where no doubt cows would find good grazing, comfortable, breathing of warmth and profit; which, to be sure, are fine solid things compared to such foolishness as the mysterious atmosphere over the moor, or the sweetness of the gale.—*Blackwood.*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th August, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	100.00 a $105.50
„ „ 28 a 32	„	107.00 a 115.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	115.00 a 120.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
„ 8 lbs.	„	2.08 a 2.10
„ 8½ lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.58
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	„	2.10 a 2.25
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.80 a 3.45
White Spotted Shirtings	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
White Brocades	„	2.65 a 2.70
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ „ 40 „	„	3.70 a 3.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.75 a 2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs.	„	2.10 a 2.18
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.60 a 3.95
Dyed Brocades Do.	„	3.70 a 3.95
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
Chintz	„	1.80 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.60 a 0.64
„ Red	„	0.70 a 0.75
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.21 a 0.28
Velveteens, Black	„	0.25 a 0.26
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.00 a 9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.50 a 8.60
Camlets, SSS	„	10.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.80 a 19.00
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
Lastings, DD	„	15.00 a 15.50
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.80 a 2.95
„ Hoop	„	3.00 a 3.75
„ Bar	„	2.85 a 2.95
„ Wire	„	7.90 a 8.15
Lead	„	7.60 a 7.90
Steel, English	per tub.	5.10 a 5.20
„ Swedish	„	5.30 a 5.40
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.40 a 23.50
Tin Plates	per box	7.00 a 7.30
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
Quicksilver, English	„	103.00 a —
„ American	„	105.00 a —
Spelter	„	7.00 a 7.75

PRODUCE.		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	14.00 a 14.20
„ Ningpo	„	14.50 a 15.00
„ Tientsin	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Tungchow	„	15.00 a 15.20
„ Bengal	„	12.80 a 15.00
Alum	„	1.60 a 1.75
Sesamums, white	„	4.30 a 4.40
„ Black	„	3.32 a 3.55
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.85 a 1.90
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.53 a 1.56
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.48 a 1.51
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	4.83 a 5.40
Coals, Afloat	per ton.	
„ English steam	„	11.80 a 12.90
„ Sydney	„	9.75 a
Window Glass	per box.	3.10 a 3.20
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.40 a 5.60
„ Banjar	„	4.05 a 4.16
Pepper, White	„	16.80 a 17.00
„ Black	„	9.90 a 10.20
Betel Nut	„	1.85 a 1.98
Sandal Wood Malabar	„	4.10 a 4.30
„ South Seas	„	15.00 a 16.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.70 a 2.20
„ Siam	„	2.30 a 2.35
Flour California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.45
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.		2.85 a 3.00
„ „ of 200 lbs.		5.80 a 5.90
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.93
„ California	„	2.25 a 2.35
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.45 a 6.85
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	4.70 a 4.85
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	— —
„ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ Candy	„	8.75 a 8.98
Camphor, packed	„	13.00 a 13.25
Peas, White	„	1.80 a 1.85
„ Green	„	2.10 a 2.25
„ Black	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ Yellow	„	1.67 a 1.70
Mushrooms	„	60.00 a 66.00
Seaweed, Green	„	1.70 a 2.40
„ Cut	„	3.60 a 3.75
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	10.00 a 12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	6.45 a 6.10
„ „ „ small	„	6.25 a 6.10
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	6.60 a 7.50
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	10.70 a 11.00
„ Hankow	„	85.00 a 86.90

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Argyll	Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bellona	D. Doose	Brit. str	707	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Brisbane	R. Balfour	Brit. str	1500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	1000	Soon Cheong & Co	Repairing
City of Tokio	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Colorado	M. Connolly	Amr. str	3727	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Emuy	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	Manila
Esmeralda	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	335	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fitzpatrick	W. Humphries	Brit. str	597	Gee Cheung Hong	
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	908	Ah Yon	
Glenlyon	Thos. Edward	Brit. str	1373	Gilman & Co	Singapore, &c.
Glenroy	Hogg	Brit. str	1370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hindostan	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	995	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Iobang	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Legislator	W. Tutton	Brit. str	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Leonor	Diaz	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan	Finch	Amr. str	45	Captain J. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Maharajah	O. Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Meikong	Mourrut	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Ocean	Mooney	Brit. str	972	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanattianuhar	G. T. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen-fat Hong	Bangkok
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Thales	M. Young	Brit. str	8.9	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yottong		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
Sailing Vessels.					
Ada	Joseph Asals	Brit. bk	686	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Amadine	Farron	Brit. bk	547	Messageries Maritimes	
Anna Dorothea	O. D. Schmidt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Gray	R. Mora	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Rejang
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	531	Siemssen & Co	
Bridgetown	E. W. C. Crisp	Brit. bk	358	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lausen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Charles Moureau	Hamon	Fren. bk	363	Landstein & Co	
Chloris	M. Matzen	Ger. bk	328	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Chow-Sye	F. F. Stehmeyer	Siam. bk	462	Siemssen & Co	
Columba	D. Sclavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Taylor and Thompson	Takao
Edmond Gressier	Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
Ellen	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	500	H. M. Naval Yard	
E. P. Bouverie	Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Order	
Flodden	Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	637	Heard & Co	Guam
Gazelle	H. Lauer	Ger. bk	441	Russell & Co	
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Harriet N. Carlton	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	New York
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	646	Mah Wah	
Johann Smidt	H. Robkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Johanne	A. Firnhber	Ger. bg	252	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Krung Thep	N. Duhrsen	Siam. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
Livingstone	W. Maack	Ger. bk	530	Melchers & Co	
Lotte	Wilvend	Ger. bk	400	Russell & Co	
Marie	T. Tapaunsen	Ger. bk	221	Turner & Co	Port Elizabeth
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Melbrek	Pearce	Brit. sh	870	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1026	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Midnight	G. Hallett	Amr. sh	820	P. & O. Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Po Chung Chan	Li Fat	Cam. sch	295	Chinese	
Princess Seraphi	W. Munchau	Siam. bk	454	Carlowitz & Co	
Queen of England	P. Dethleffsen	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Rover of the Seas	Thos. Peterson	Brit. bk	417	Order	
Success	L. Bruhn	Siam. bk	389	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Suss	Siam. bk	654	Tay Lee	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Teresa	J. C. Gomez	Span. bk	250	Chinese	
Union	Echevarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	Manila
Receiving Vessels & Hulks.					
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Tientsin
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Kobe
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. C. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Shanghai
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Belitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emmanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Camoens	Port. gunboat	80		Guimaraes
Cyclop	German g-b.	240		W. Reiche
Tejo	Port. gunboat	444		F. Cabral

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Sailing Vessels.					
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Ino	J. H. Bannan	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Kershalon	Lorenco	Fren. bk	267	Landstein & Co	Tientsin
Mariner	Legendre	Brit. bk	340	Chinese	
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON.					
Amoy	G. H. Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
An-lan †	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee ‡	F. Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*					
MACAO. *In port on 29th July, 1875.*					
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bg.	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Spark ‡	Holland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW. *In port on 9th August, 1875.*					
Afoune	Valot	Fren. bk	417	Bradley & Co	Takao
Amanda	Harms	Ger. sch	200	Dircks & Kruger	
August Friederich	Neilson	Ger. bk	376	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Columbo	Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Dircks & Kruger	
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	E. Horton	
Gesine Brons	Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Malvina	Kulge	Ger. bk	484	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Naworth Castle	Linklater	Brit. bk	354	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	459	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Peter	Rickelsen	Ger. bk	397	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	E. Vincent & Co	
AMOY. *In port on 29th July, 1875.*					
Aarhuus		Dan. sch	219	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Adelina Marianne	Dahl	Ger. bk	300	H. A. Petersen & Co	Tientsin
Annie Mabel		Brit. bk	279	Johnston & Co	
Caroline		Ger. sch	170	Pasedag & Co	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	333	H. A. Petersen & Co	Samarang
Concordia		Ger. sch	165	Pasedag & Co	
Craig Ewan	Burnie	Brit. sch	205	Boyd & Co	Tientsin
Diana		Ger. bg	163	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Hermann		Ger. bk	211	H. A. Petersen & Co	Tientsin
Kim Hong Tye		Siam. bk	370	Pasedag & Co	
Maridian	Pedersen	Siam. sch	294	Pasedag & Co	
May Queen		Brit. bk	285	Tait & Co	
Merlin	Tupman	Brit. sch	248	Boyd & Co	Chefoo
Meteor		Siam. bk	395	Brown & Co	
Portia		Brit. bk	300	Boyd & Co	
Questembert		Fren. bk	369	Johnston & Co	
Rebecca		Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
Rubicon		Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
Soo Teck Seng	Capon	Siam. bk	304	Brown & Co	
Velos		Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
Velox		Dut. sch	178	H. A. Petersen & Co	Newchwang
Wilhelmine	Rost	Brit. bg	227	Boyd & Co	Tientsin
FOOCHOW. *In port on 30th July, 1875.*					
Alexandrine	Goascin	Fren. bk	298	Gilman & Co	Adelaide
Benedicta	Jensen	Ger. sch	247	Silverlock	Adelaide
Crocus	Joy	Brit. str	1298	Gilman & Co	London
Edward James	Forbes	Amr. bk	529	Master	
Endymion	Richardson	Brit. sh	759	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Fiery Cross	Bates	Brit. sh	695	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Lord of the Isles	W. Cowie	Brit. str	1845	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Min	Peters	Brit. bk	269	Westall, Galton & Co	London
Miss Kilmansegg	Finlaysen	Brit. bg	229	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Sydney
Sea Gull	S. Ridge	Brit. str	994	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Tom Morton	J. Webster	Brit. str	1400	Westall, Galton & Co	London
Trelevan Family	Jennings	Brit. sch	189	T. H. Chapman	Dunedin
White Adder	Beatham	Brit. sh	915	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Zoroya	Scarlett	Brit. bk	383	Gilman & Co	London
SHANGHAI. *In port on 30th July, 1875.* *The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tse are not included in this table.*					
Ascalon	Watt	Brit. sh	938	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Benjamin Aymar	Langland	Amr. bk	516	J. J. Buchheister	
Challenge	Cottier	Brit. sh	599	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Corea	Bursely	Amr. bk	594	Olyphant & Co	
Deerhound	Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Eolie	Litchfield	Brit. bk	335	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fire Queen	Hamilton	Brit. sh	766	Gilman & Co	
Halloween	Watt	Brit. sh	920	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Hastings	Craig	Brit. bk	542	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Frazar & Co	
Herrmann	Davidson	Ger. bk	484	Olyphant & Co	
James Shepherd	Madden	Brit. sh	849	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
John Parker	Flynn	Brit. sh	1339	P. & O. Co	
Lord of the Isles	Patrie	Brit. sch	317	Master	
Norman Court	Shewan	Brit. sh	154	Turner & Co	London
Rosetta McNeil	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Olyphant & Co	
Scindia	Harrison	Brit. sh	893	J. W. Muller & Co	London
Storm King	Keen	Brit. bk	1147	Wheelock & Co	
Undine	Fawckner	Brit. sh	794	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Wylo	Browne	Brit. sh	800	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Zephyrus	Williams	Brit. bk	899	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
YOKOHAMA. *In port on 25th July, 1875.*					
Abana	Mathias	Brit. sh	1278	P. & O. Co	
Catharina	Clausen	Ger. sch	275	Simon, Evers & Co	
Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Kniffler & Co	
Iris		Ger. bk	213	Order	
James Paton	Cotter	Brit. bk	395	P. M. S. S. Co	
Jessie MacDonald	Stott	Brit. sch	275	Simon, Evers & Co	
Myrtle	Poley	Brit. sch	25	Order	
Oleander	Joss	Brit. bk	348	E. Fischer & Co	
Satsuma	Garrick	Brit. bk	366	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Thomas A. Goddard	Smith	Amr. bk	682	C. and J. Trading Co	
Tori	Jordan	Amr. sch	100	Order	
Traviata	Breckwalde	Ger. bk	340	Chinese	
Ukraine	Melcher	Amr. bk	708	Order	
Walton	Shield	Brit. bk	541	Wilkin & Robison	
MANILA. *In port on 26th July, 1875.*					
Abeille de Nantes		Fren. bk	280	L. Euegter & Co	Hongkong
Antela		Span. bk	328	Inchausti & Co	
Balbina		Span. bk	601?	F. Ong Machi	Hongkong
Berwickshire		Brit. bk	633?	Smith, Bell & Co	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	898?	Inchausti & Co	
Candida		Span. bk	385?	J. Morello	
Cillurnam		Brit. sh	1881	Smith, Bell & Co	Hongkong
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Ostravia		Brit. sh	793	M. Pickford & Co	London
Delia		Span. bk	385	J. Morello	
Game Cock		Amr. sh	1113	Russell & Sturgis	San Francisco
George Moon		Amr. bk	917	Smith, Bell & Co	San Francisco
Glee Maiden		Brit. sh	1905	Aguirre & Co	
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz	
Highlander		Amr. sh	1852	Russell & Sturgis	
Leon		Span. str	700	Larringa & Co	
Marie Iassi		Brit. bk	381	Smith, Bell & Co	
Marta		Fren. bk	572	F. Richardson & Co	Hongkong
Melrose		Amr. sh	999	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Paco		Span. bk	267	J. Gonzales y Castro	
Villa Franca		Amr. sh	1031	Russell & Sturgis	

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